

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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THE MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL

Our Three-way Choice in Agriculture

The election of H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, as president of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers is a great honour, not only to Dr. Hannam, but to Canadian farmers and Canadian agriculture as a whole. It also carries enormous responsibilities for all of us.

Canadian agriculture has now officially taken the lead in forwarding the IFAP objective of properly feeding the world's population. At a time when less than a third of the people on the globe are satisfactorily nourished, this is a huge responsibility—one impossible of achievement without a great forward movement in creative thinking and constructive action.

The present situation was aptly described by Herb Hannam himself, when he was recently honoured with a doctorate by St. Francis Xavier University. He said: "There is undoubtedly a tide sweeping the world today, rolling in the direction of the common man—bringing him better food, better health, better living, a better kind of security and freedom . . . It is the evolution of our society. Without attempting to exploit it, as others have done, we can help to guide it.

"How? I believe the best answer is: Inspire enlightened group thinking; encourage enlightened group action. If we did this as zealously and efficiently as we now build towering skyscrapers, huge corporations and achieve miracles of science, the tide would take care of itself. I think this is the way and the challenge of Democracy."

It sounds like a good answer—an answer worthy of the leader of the world's organized farmers. It is a challenge to Canadian agriculture to show that it understands the urgency of the world's needs, and that it is prepared to back Dr. Hannam's positive leadership.

What does this mean to us as individuals? It means that every farmer and every employee in agriculture, must make his work as effective as possible. It means that each of us must spend time in studying local and world problems, and in discussing them with our fellows.

It means that we must be willing to heave with a will on the wheel of progress—even when it would be more comfortable and convenient to forget about it.

If we neglect to do these things and farm markets are flooded with surpluses we shall have only ourselves to blame. The responsibility for stimulating world thinking and world action on food now rests squarely on the shoulders of Canadian agriculture. What are we going to do about it?

We have several choices. We can do nothing, and take the inevitable consequences. We can do what comes easily, and be "disillusioned" when the situation gets away from us. Or we can put everything we have into it, in the knowledge that we are providing real leadership for the people of other countries in working toward our common objective.

Canada has a good basis for such leadership. We have the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, of which the status has been acknowledged by the election of its president to head IFAP. We have the National Farm Radio Forum, which is undoubtedly one of the greatest educational developments in world agriculture, and which provides the necessary nucleus for local study and action. All we need now is an increased membership and stepped-up activity in these organizations. If officers and members alike will do everything possible to secure recruits and to vitalize their programs, there is no doubt of our ability to provide world leadership of a very high calibre.

This is not somebody else's responsibility. It rests on everyone's shoulders. And anyone who refuses to do his full share is endangering, not only his own welfare, but that of the rest of the world.

Our Cover Picture

The young ladies have read in the farm press that it pays to have vegetables well prepared for the market, and are putting what they have learned into practice. Photo by the Editor, of his daughters.

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Farm Day Best So Far

A heavy threat of rain, looming in the wake of several wet days, failed to spoil Farm Day at Macdonald College this year. From beyond Campbell's Bay in Pontiac county and from along the U.S. border down in Stanstead came farm families for their big day of the year—a day when they combined a good time, a sight-seeing tour, forum business and seeing what was new in agriculture.

The crowd began to arrive soon after 9 a.m., in seven chartered buses interspersed with scores of cars. Two busloads had left Campbell's Bay at 4:30, two came from Brome County, and one each from Shefford and Rouville, Sherbrooke and Gatineau. Almost 300 arrived for the annual meeting of the Farm Forums of Quebec, and a couple of hundred more came later.

In welcoming the visitors to Macdonald College, Dean W. H. Brittain said he was always particularly glad to greet the forums, because they believed in doing things for themselves, instead of always looking to someone else for help. He pointed out that Macdonald College was not supposed to teach people to farm, but to help them solve their problems; and he said that farm forums were helping greatly in this work.

Gordon W. Shufelt, president of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums, said: "We have now come to a definite conclusion—that organization is the one and only road to recovery for agriculture. We have built an organization—what we need now is the full support of the rural population of Quebec."

"Within our Canadian Federation of Agriculture," continued Mr. Shufelt, "we now have the machinery which can do for farm people anything which can be done by organization, and which farm people as a whole will support. Have faith in your organization, and courage to do your share of the work, so that organized agriculture will soon take its rightful place in our country."

Provincial Secretary Floyd F. Griesbach reported that the 1948-49 season had shown increases in both membership and reports, with total forum attendance of 2,127 reported in one week. Over 40 percent of the forums had met every night during the season, and another 42 percent had met for at least three out of every four programs. Only three percent had met 9 or less times. And, most important, 56 percent of the groups had sponsored or helped with an action project.

As highlights of the past season he mentioned the tour of Ontario co-operatives made by forum members, the forums' co-sponsorship of the IFAP tour in Quebec and the annual meeting of the National Farm Radio Forum at Macdonald College. Four short courses had been held during the year, at Macdonald College, Bristol, Ormstown and Frelighsburg. Among the forums' main achievements during the year was the formation of three

county health service co-operatives, in Brome, Gatineau and Pontiac.

Forum achievements were further dealt with by J. S. Cram, farm editor of the Macdonald College Journal, who pointed out the importance of action projects in the program. He said that unless forums undertook action projects such as health schemes, improvement of community halls or schools or something else that would directly benefit people, there was no proof that they were accomplishing anything. He suggested that every forum not only undertake an action project, but be sure that others knew about it, by supplying local newspapers and radio stations with regular reports of their activities.

A plea for still more recognition of women was made by Mrs. Donald McElrea of Lennoxville, a member-at-large on the Quebec Council of Farm Forums, J. D. Lang of Brysonville presented a number of resolutions, which were all adopted with very little discussion.

Among special guests introduced at the annual meeting were Jack McPherson, CBC farm commentator for Ontario and Quebec, Geoff Hogwood of CBM, who has frequently been heard with Floyd Griesbach in the provincial reports, and Mrs. H. G. Taylor, assistant secretary of the Women's Institutes of Quebec.

After the annual meeting the council gathered to elect officers for the next year. J. D. Lang of Brysonville, long an active leader in forum work, emerged as president, with Neil Creller as first vice-president, Stuart McClelland second vice-president and Carl Corey as third vice. Gordon W. Shufelt became past president, and Floyd F. Griesbach remained as secretary-treasurer.

At noon the visitors inspected the displays featuring "Science in Agriculture," set up by various departments



J. D. Lang (centre), receives congratulations from Norman Cameron, Lennoxville, and Jack McPherson, CBC, on his election as president of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums. Inset: five of the seven chartered buses lined up in front of Macdonald College.

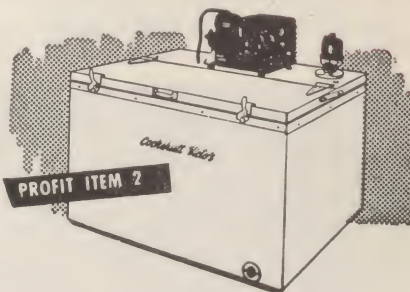
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The Quebec Council of Farm Forums, photographed following the elections held on June 25th.

at Macdonald College. Dealing particularly with health and beauty on the farm, the exhibit was the best seen at any Farm Day, and showed a great deal of thought and preparation. It was in charge of Dr. F. O. Morrison, Associate Professor of Entomology.

The bacteriology exhibit dealt with the danger of using polluted water, and showed how to insure a safe supply. Economics stressed the possibilities in farm home mechanization. It showed that only 36.5 percent of Quebec farms had radios in 1941, compared to 60.6 percent in the rest of Canada. Household science, under the theme "Modernize Your Kitchen," featured serviceable surfaces, space savers and colour combinations. And chemistry showed the many industrial uses of skim milk.

A crowd was usually gathered around the agricultural engineering and physics exhibit, watching water that apparently flowed from an unconnected tap. This drew considerable attention to a display featuring electricity on the farm, and highlighted by a farm layout, with all the buildings wired.

The handicrafts display showed leather goods, wooden articles and weaving. Small fry were particularly delighted by a toy calf made of leather, standing beside a miniature tree. The next stage was the calf's hide and blocks of wood, the next finished leather and planed boards, and finally, a leather belt with a wooden buckle.

Another display that drew a lot of attention was from entomology. In a glass box backed by a painted landscape of grass, trees and water a host of butterflies were flying around under a sign "Insects—Beautiful and Beneficial." In front were glass cages showing the work of insects—weed destruction, pest destruction, scavenging, pollinating and producing honey.

"Weeds—the Fifth Column on the Farm," was the sign drawing attention to the Agronomy display. It pointed out that weeds came from the soil, seed, feed and manure, showed specimens of several varieties growing, and told how to get rid of them.

The poultry exhibit showed a model plant with the

theme "Poultry Buildings in the Farmstead Plan." Horticulture also featured models, but this time a farmhouse before and after painting and planting—a most effective contrast that showed what an improvement could be made with relatively small expense or work.

The Macdonald College Journal display pointed out the contributions of the farm paper to farming and living, through news, education and application.

The farm tours this year, under the supervision of Dr. R. A. Ludwig, were probably better organized than ever before. A special tour for women took them through the household science department, and then for tea. The agricultural tours dealt with weed control, and the health of livestock and poultry.

In the weed control tour, which was under the direction of Dr. R. A. Ludwig, visitors were shown the effects of spraying on carrots, onions, couch grass, corn, cereal crops and pastures; and there was also a demonstration of spraying machinery. Prof. R. H. Murray discussed other methods of weed control for horticultural crops, and Prof. E. A. Lods covered other methods with field crops.

Dr. W. E. Swales of the Dominion Health of Animals laboratory at Macdonald College directed the program on the health of livestock and poultry, and gave demonstrations on blackhead in turkey poults and coccidiosis in chicks. Dr. W. D. Durrell dealt with mastitis in dairy cows; and Dr. N. Nicolaiczuk covered nutritional diseases of poultry, showing the effect on growth and health of some vitamin and mineral deficiencies. All the demonstrations used diseased birds or animals, so that the audience could see exactly what was being described. Professor G. C. Ashton showed various grades of hay, and explained the effect of their use on animal health and production.



Farm Day demonstrations drew close attention from the crowd. Inset: At noon, many visitors had picnic lunches on the campus.

MARKET COMMENTS

Prices of livestock record a slight advance in June over the previous month. This advance has been termed seasonal. Comparison with the same date of the previous year reveals a more marked increase.

Hogs established a new high due to the small volume of supply in relation to demand. It has been suggested that the bacon contract will be only about half filled during the contract period. Production in this line is expanding if prices of weanling pigs— from \$15.00 each up—is a fair indication. It is not so long since a market hog would bring not much more than the present price of a weanling.

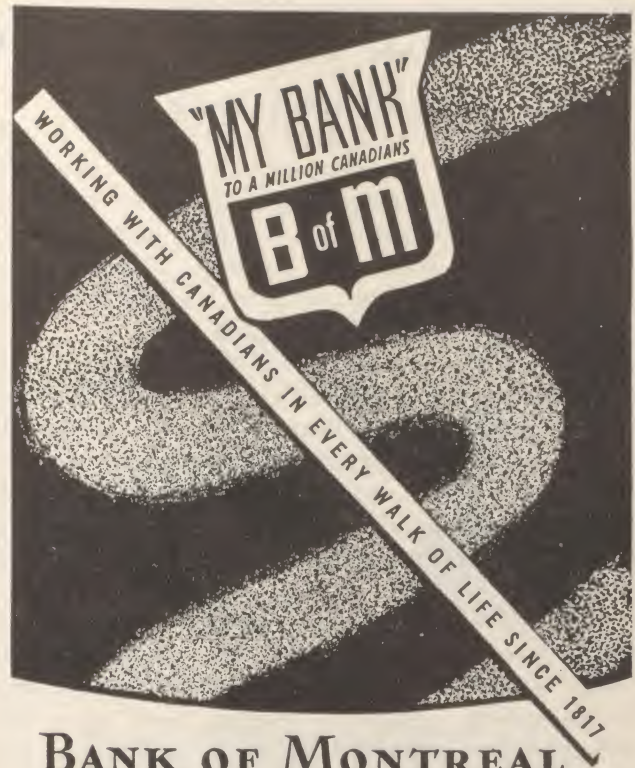
Feed prices display a remarkable degree of stability. This may be expected, as floor prices for feed grains prevail and feed grains will be handled by the Wheat Board in the coming crop year beginning August 1st.

Ratification of the International Wheat Agreement by both Canada and the United States makes practically certain that this agreement will go into effect for the coming crop year. The four year contract works within a maximum of \$1.80 per bushel and a minimum of \$1.50 the first year. The minimum price declines ten cents per year reaching \$1.20 per bushel in the fourth year of the agreement.

The World Congress of farmers meeting at Guelph last month recommended extension of commodity agreements to other farm products. Swedish delegates supported the need for a similar agreement applied to newsprint.

Trend of Prices

	June 1948	May 1949	June 1949
LIVESTOCK:	\$	\$	\$
Steers, good per cwt.	18.40	21.50	21.80
Cows, good, per cwt.	15.70	16.63	17.85
Cows, common, per cwt.	—	15.50	14.25
Canners and Cutters, per cwt.	8.20	11.50	12.15
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	20.70	23.50	25.65
Veal, common, per cwt.	17.40	19.25	21.85
Lambs, good, per cwt.	13.60	15.00	17.05(1)
Lambs, common, per cwt.	8.50	—	19.60
Bacon hogs, B1, dressed, per cwt.	28.85	29.60	32.00
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.55	0.58	0.58
Cheese, per lb.	0.33	0.31	0.31
Eggs, grade A large, per dozen	0.45	0.47	0.49
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.32	0.40	0.40
Chickens, dressed, milk-fed A, per lb.	0.44	0.58	0.58
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples			
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	3.85-4.25	1.10-1.20	1.40-1.50
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	55.75	56.50-58.50	56.50-58.50
Barley meal, per ton	63.25-65.40	59.25-61.50	59.25-61.50
Oat chop, per ton	67.50-72.75	56.20-61.50	56.20-61.50
Oil meal, per ton	70.00	79.00	79.00
(1) per head			



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Hannam Chosen to Tackle World Problems

Farmers of 25 nations, elected a Canadian, Herbert H. Hannam, as their international president, at the annual conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in Guelph this summer. Mr. Hannam, who began his career as a farm boy a few miles from the IFAP conference hall, is also president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, which he was largely responsible for organizing in the first place.

Mr. Hannam's new post is not an easy one to fill, as shown by the IFAP program. Believing that the one sure path to permanent peace lies in solving the problem of feeding the world and providing security for farmers, the conference called for aggressive action by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which is backed by most national governments throughout the world.

The conference called for a determined effort to establish inter-government commodity agreements as a "basic" method of procedure to attain the main objective. It unanimously adopted a proposal based upon the American plan, submitted during the conference, for the development and administration of commodity agreements, coupled with a proposal based upon the Canadian plan, also submitted at the conference, for "special action" to deal quickly with the immediate problem of distribution of surpluses of food to needy countries. The conference also made recommendations for the stabilization of agricultural prices.

Scores Governments for Slow Progress

Noting that, in previous conferences, IFAP had endorsed the objectives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, respecting commodity agreements and stabilized prices, the conference scored the respective national governments who are signatories to FAO, for the "negligible progress" towards achievement of these objectives, which had been adopted three years ago.

Dairy School Completes Session

The St. Hyacinthe Dairy School recently completed its regular session with the presentation of certificates or diplomas to 193 successful students. It is interesting to note that this School, operated by the Department of Agriculture, under the immediate supervision of Dr. H. L. Berard, is the only one of its kind on the continent.

Certificates and diplomas were divided as follows:

Diplomas for advanced studies in dairy technology	3
Certificates for proficiency in dairy technology	2
Certificates for proficiency in milk testing	92
Certificates for proficiency in fluid milk handling	13
Certificates for proficiency in concentrated milk processing ..	6
Certificates for proficiency in ice cream making	6
Certificates for proficiency in butter making	63
Certificates for proficiency in cheese making	8



The conference noted the "serious concern" caused by the drop in prices of certain farm products, and the development of embarrassing surpluses in some countries, which, coupled with the fear of further unmarketable surpluses, would disrupt balanced production programs and undermine governmental support measures.

If such developments are not checked, the conference warned, they would start a decline of prices of farm and other primary products, exploitation or abuse of soil, farm, and human resources; contraction of demand by farmers for all goods and services; unemployment in urban centers leading to reduction of consumption of farm products, and an ensuing economic depression which, as farmers the world over well know, always falls first and most heavily on the farming industry itself, spreading rapidly to other segments of the economy.

Crop Prospects

Dry hot weather is the main news affecting in varying degrees crops from the Annapolis Valley to Vancouver Island. The hardest hit locality is the south-western peninsula of Ontario. The report of June 14th recorded precipitation since April first for Manitoba 89 per cent of normal. For Saskatchewan 79 and Alberta 57 were the comparative figures.

The most recent estimate of the U.S. wheat crop is 1,336,000,000 bushels. This will be added to a 300 million bushel carry-over, most of which is now in Government ownership. The crop of the present year, if this estimate is reached, will be the second largest on record.

On Being Your Own Boss

by Elizabeth Loosley

Down in Gaspé, a man is wondering how to start a lending library in his village. In an Ontario town, a young mother would like to know how she can earn some money without leaving her home. Perhaps she could knit things and retail them through a big city department store. A middle aged man with a heart condition is told that he must leave a busy town and get into a quieter atmosphere. But he has to have something to do. A young man, tired of being employed in a routine, uninteresting job longs to become his own boss. What chance is there for these people in an age of huge, impersonal, efficient business enterprise?

For many years Arthur Morgan, an American sociologist and engineer, has been thinking very seriously about these problems. He bases his whole philosophy on the small community as the most desirable place for a man to live. And so he has concentrated on the possibilities for making a living in the small community. The result of his study is a fascinating book "A Business of my Own", which gives a detailed description of the unusual opportunities which may be found off the beaten track. Too many men open stores and other services in centres which are over-supplied already, says Mr. Morgan. All of which sounds like very good news for the men and women who want to bring up their children away from a big city.

"A Business of my Own" does not go into specific detail about how to get started. More instructions are given in "A Small Store and Independence" by D. B. Greenberg. Of course, local conditions are the determining feature in the long run, but Mr. Greenberg gives the blue print for conducting a business properly.

The United States government, with the veteran in mind, has issued a series of manuals on setting up different types of businesses. Although the background is American, there is plenty of information in them which also applies to Canada. These are inexpensive pamphlets and well worth investigating.

It is an odd thing that often an outsider can come in to a small community and make a success in a business that no one who had been born and brought up there had ever thought of as a possibility. And yet the opportunity had been there all the time! A little imagination and insight and common sense was all that was necessary to bring it to light.

If you are thinking of making a living in a small community, or moving to one from a city business, and would like to read for yourself what these books have to say, write to the Information Centre, Adult Education Service, Macdonald College. The books are sent out on loan. Or if you would rather buy them for yourself, the Information Centre can place the orders for you.

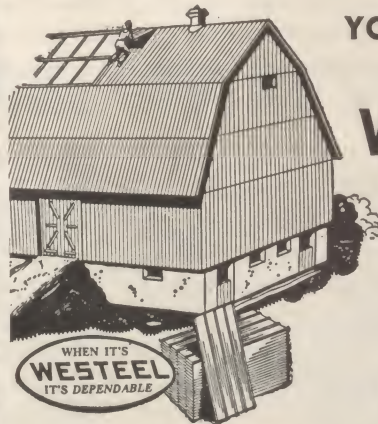
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DDT and Health

by F. O. Morrison

DDT appears to many of us to be an ideal chemical for fly control under practically all conditions. It is almost odorless, the residue remains poisonous to all flies that walk on it for months and it is not absorbed in the dry form by the skin of man or animals. It does not irritate the skin, and though poisonous when taken by mouth or applied to the skin in oil it is far from being as acutely dangerous as such familiar insecticides as nicotine.

What, then, is all the controversy which we hear about DDT and our health?

It has never been established that DDT used according to the recommendations on the printed labels, which are all government-approved, has killed or sickened any man or animal. The solvents used in some preparations have caused discomfort when directions were not carefully followed.

However, when DDT has been deliberately fed to animals in experimental work it has appeared in their milk and the fat from their bodies when they were butchered shortly after being fed the chemical. Even though the amounts fed to the animals did not sicken them there was enough in the milk, products from the milk, and the fat to kill mice or other small animals fed on those products.

Remember though, this was a result of deliberately feeding the animals DDT. Applied to their skins in oil solution it would also be absorbed. But applied to the skin as a dry or wettable powder DDT is not known to be absorbed. There is no evidence that dry or wettable powders as used for fly control have caused any trouble.

Nevertheless, the careless use of these preparations in such a way as to contaminate feed boxes and drinking fountains in dairy barns or food products in warehouses constitutes a hazard as does their use at high dosages and frequent intervals on stock that may acquire large or frequent small amounts in their stomachs by licking each other. It also appears that the chlorinated compounds to which DDT belongs are all relatively more toxic to very young than to more mature animals.

The United States Federal Drug Administration sits as guardian over that nation's food supply. It takes the attitude that small amounts of some poisonous chemicals (e.g. arsenic) may be permissible in food on the market if their use in the production of the food is essential and if the amounts present are insufficient to present any

health hazard. They have recently stated that they do not consider the use of DDT as essential to milk production and that therefore any trace of this chemical found in milk or milk products on the market will result in prosecution of the producers.

At present this rule holds for milk only, and not for all foodstuffs. The United States Department of Agriculture has, in keeping with the above ruling, required all manufacturers and marketers of DDT products to label their preparations as not for use in dairy barns or on dairy cattle. They may still advertise it for use in horse barns, piggeries, gardens, orchards and households.

The Canadian Department of Agriculture is still recommending wettable DDT powders for fly control in all situations including dairy barns and on stock. Of course, precautions should be taken to avoid contaminating feed, feed boxes, drinking fountains, milk pails, etc. Udders of sprayed cows should be washed before milking, and surfaces likely to be licked or chewed (e.g. calf-pen partitions) should not be treated. If DDT is used with care there seems to be no reason why dairymen should be legally denied the right to this excellent control weapon. Nevertheless, careless application may lead to restrictions in Canada also.

In the meantime it is suggested that the public should not allow unauthoritative statements which have been widely published to keep them from utilizing this excellent insecticide. It has not any known connection with any disease. It is no more dangerous to man now than when dusted on hundreds of thousands of people in Italy during the war. Neither is there any safer and equally good substitute for fly control although methoxy-chlor, which appears to be much less toxic to man, may prove satisfactory.

The exhaust from automobile engines always contains carbon monoxide—harmless in the open but deadly in closed places. Careless habits often expose car drivers and garage workers to excessive concentrations of this gas.

In small garages the car engine should never be run unless the doors are open. Large garages should be equipped with mechanical ventilation devices. When driving, proper ventilation must be maintained and windows should never all be closed. Many fatalities have been caused by drivers becoming drowsy through seepage of carbon monoxide into the car.

Overbuilding Means Excess Overhead

Farmers' cooperatives as a rule are not given to flying buttresses and grinning gargoyles when they build. In fact, they usually are content with modest buildings. That's a good thing in these days of high and uncertain costs. Yet, construction can be so shoddy as to be inadequate; some of it that's now underway . . . not necessarily by co-ops . . . won't outlast the mortgages being placed on it.

Some of the processing co-ops have very tough construction problems. They must meet competition and to do so requires considerable investment in building and equipment. If and when prices sag their competition may be able to run them ragged if it is conducting its business in an old but adequate building which has been written off its books. This is true particularly if the co-op puts up a high cost building for which it goes heavily into debt.

I recently saw an interesting example of this. This particular co-op has been running a number of years and it did not get well on the safe side of the ledger until the war and high prices and exceptional demand came

along. Nevertheless, recently its board decided to expand the activities of the co-op into new territory. Unfortunately there wasn't a big demand for this expansion.

The board started to build. Then it decided to double the capacity. Everything was built to "last a hundred years." It installed the very latest machinery, which, of course, was wise. But it overbuilt in both size and quality. Now it has an exceedingly high overhead and it will be a number of years at least before it gets enough volume of business to carry it. In fact, I shall be surprised if it is ever able to carry it.

I wonder if an expansion of this magnitude would have been voted had the board put the proposition up to the members. I have a hunch it would not. Or if it had, they might have put up more of the necessary capital to do it and then secured help to get the necessary volume to make it succeed. It's very easy for the leaders to get too far ahead of the members. We all ought to keep in mind that electric lights are fine but we don't need a chandelier in the cow shed.

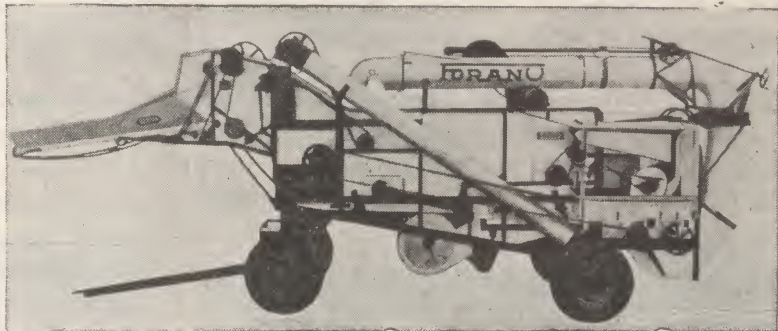
—I. W. Duggan in *Co-op News*.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Lachute Fair—Bigger Than Ever

The weatherman seems to have a permanent memo on his desk to "Arrange for hot weather for the week of Lachute Fair" and once again this year he remembered to do just that. Livestock and humans sweltered in the heat, but it didn't seem to affect attendance figures. Crowds were of average size during the early days of the fair, but Friday's attendance of something like 15,000 broke all previous records and brought the total of admission up to a very satisfactory level indeed.

Other records were broken as well. More than 160 exhibitors were registered in the Secretary's books, compared with 140 last year. Total entries of Ayrshires at 265 makes Lachute the biggest Ayrshire show in Canada, with the exception of the Toronto Royal, and entries in other classes of livestock were at a high level too. Over 500 horses were on hand, there were 140 Holsteins, 2 exhibitors with Jerseys, a few Canadian cattle, some good Shorthorns, 217 sheep, 114 hogs, and a full house of poultry.

Improvements have been made on the grounds, and the new parking lot by the main entrance, which makes it unnecessary to cross the race-track as in former years, proved its worth. The fairgrounds look a lot different now than they did back in 1887, when Henry Hammond donated 15 acres of land for the annual show.

The Women's Institutes and the Cercles des Fermieres had a building to themselves, and had it filled to capacity with exhibits of cooking, handwork, house plants, quilts, table decorations, etc. Of particular interest in this part of the fair was an exhibit of handicrafts entered by the pupils of the Lachute School, sponsored by the local



The Yorkshire show was an especially good one.

Rotary Club. Birdhouses made by pupils in Grade 6 and lamps by those of Grade 8 showed excellent craftsmanship, as did the other articles on display.

Local industries had their usual displays up, and there were a good number of exhibits of farm machinery of all the latest types spotted at strategic locations on the grounds. There was even a mobile X-ray clinic in operation where chest X-rays could be taken, as part of the provincial campaign against T.B.

Livestock

The feature of the fair, of course, was the Ayrshire show on Friday, and judge Robert Seitz did an amazing piece of work in judging the whole show in one day, especially considering the huge size of some of the classes. Senior and grand champion bull was Smithston Ivanhoe for J. H. Black, and J. P. Beauchemin had the reserve. The junior champion was C. J. Miller's Springlea Ivanhoe, with Arthur Fetterley and J. P. Bradley's Brookview Famous lad. In females, senior and grand champion was DeVercheres Minon for Roland Pigeon, reserve being taken by H. J. O'Connell on Sunnyside Melinda 4th. Junior champion female was Cedar Green Pansy for R. S. Walker & Sons, and reserve junior went to J. P. Bradley on Brookview Fashion.

Tops in the group classes were well distributed. J. H. Black won the graded herd class, senior get of sire went to R. Pigeon, Cummings Bros. took progeny of dam, Miller the junior get of sire and Bradley the junior herd. The Glen Urquhart Trophy for the four best cows went to R. Pigeon, and J. P. Beauchemin had the best exhibit in the barns.



Prof. Hamilton placed the beef cattle classes.



Many things go on at the Fair that the ringside spectators do not see.

Holsteins

Prof. Alex Ness of Macdonald College put in a busy day with this breed. He awarded top male honours to Glen-Ayerst Farm on Eglantiers Rag Apple General, and reserve to Raymondale Rag Apple Pickup for J. A. Meyer. The junior champion was De la Presentation Ajax for Paul St. Jacques, and reserve went to C. St. John on Heimke Emperor Pathfinder.

In females, Ayerst also had the Senior and grand champion with Mount Blow Bell Pabst and Lorne McDonald's Gerben Bessie Bonheur was reserve. The junior champion was Verna Down Pabst for Leslie Nixon and W. A. Hodge took reserve with Montview Princess Artis.

Hodge placed first in three of the groups, Ayerst taking the graded herd and Gilbert Barton the senior get class. Hodge's Raymondale Yalta, a strong contender for championship honours, was taken home from the fair on Wednesday night, to avoid possible injury from the heat, and did not compete.

Jerseys

The Jersey show was small with only one full herd



Lachute School pupils had a really good display of their handwork.

out, that of Dr. McCall, but Jamie MacPhee brought a small exhibit, and took the senior and grand male championship on his two-year old Keeper's Footprint. Dr. McCall took all the other tops except in one class, cows three years and under, in milk. Harold McCaig did a creditable job of judging his first major show.

Canadians

Three exhibitors were out with Canadians. Richard Desautels had the senior and grand male champion, the junior female, and the reserve senior and grand female. Lucien Desmarais had the senior and grand female, reserve senior and grand male, and both junior reserves. Napoleon Sansoucy had the junior bull champion.

Dual Purpose Shorthorns

Kilwin Farms and A. D. McGibbon were the two exhibitors here. McGibbon had the grand championship on his St. Wild Ilford, and Kilwin Farms had all the other tops. In females, McGibbon again had the senior and grand championship on his aged cow in milk, St. Cora W. and Kilwin took the other classes. Kilwin Farms were the only exhibitors in the beef classes.

Sheep

Sheep classes were well filled, with eight breeds represented. In Cheviots, Boyd Ayre was the heavy winner, with firsts in six classes, Black Bros. topping him with two-year and over rams. R. B. Glaspell led the Hampshire classes with five wins, with Cecil Acres placing first in two. D. A. Cumming had all but one of the tops in the Leicester classes, O. Sauve having the best two year ewe. Honours in Oxfords went to W. E. Burton with three wins and to G. H. Mark with four. Harold Skinner and Slack Bros. shared the Shropshire ribbons, each taking three.

In Southdowns, Ayre won four classes, Acres two and Slack Bros. one. Honours were fairly even in the Suffolk classes, with Cumming taking four first places followed by Marveldale Farm with three. G. H. Mark took all the firsts in the Horned Dorsets. Charles W. Lane was the other exhibitor.



The new parking lot was filled to capacity most of the time,

Swine

The Yorkshire show was a particularly good one, Hooker Bros. being the major winners with seven firsts. Morton Stobo and W. E. Burton placed first in one class each. Berkshire classes were also comfortably filled, with honours going to G. H. Mark with four firsts, D. A. Cummings with three and Carson Tomalty with two. In the bacon hog classes, the order was Hooker, Stobo, Hooker, Tomalty. Cecil Acres had no competition in Tamworths.

Horses

The stables were filled with horses to make up the largest entry ever seen at Lachute. There were well over 400 heavy horses on the grounds, and about 125 light horses. Gilbert Arnold had 153 entries, and was the heavy winner in all the classes and breeds. In Clydes he had the junior and grand champion mare, junior and grand champion Percheron stallion and senior champions for both stallions and mares. He was the only exhibitor with Canadians and French coach horses, and took all the tops in the Belgian classes.

A. T. Cleland had the senior and grand champion Clyde stallion, and the junior stallion, while the Wilson Lumber Company showed the senior champion mare. T. Murdock had the junior and grand champion Percheron mare. In standard breeds, Arnold had the champion stallion, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. O'Connell the champion mare.

Raffle Calf Wins Championship

A sale of young Ayrshires organized in June by the Laurentien Ayrshire Club saw 32 heifers and 5 young bulls change hands for a total of \$3,950, an average of \$99.15 for heifers and \$155 for bulls. This was the fifth of these annual sales arranged by the Club.

All the stock offered for sale had been raised on farms in the county of Argenteuil, or in neighbouring Ontario, and varied from 4 to 17 months in age. Something like 300 people attended the sale, some just to see the excitement, but about 50 of them were potential buyers.

The top price of \$300 was paid by A. E. Bowen of Hatley for Springlea Swanty Boy, a son of Smithston Ivanhoe; Grant Beattie of Lachute also paid a high price for Brook Bank Vernie Choice. Other buyers included D. Ness of Howick, W. L. Morrin, Lachute, Paul Risley of Massachusetts and N. Grant of Greenfield, Ont.

A calf raffled during the sale with tickets selling at 25¢ each was won by Neil Leishman of Lachute. The calf, carefully selected for the raffle, was a product of the breeding programme of Richard MacAdam, also of Lachute. R. S. Walker and Son bought the calf from Leishman, showed her at Lachute Fair, and won the junior championship with her.

Beats the Yarmouth Weather

How one Yarmouth County farmer had beaten the weather, which spoils most of the good hay crop in four years out of five, was described in an interview by Bruce Trenholm. Now on the staff of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Mr. Trenholm was formerly agricultural representative at Yarmouth.

He told us about Douglas Knight of Sheggogin, who grows a timothy-clover mixture, and doesn't take any chances on the Yarmouth weather. Instead of trying to cure it for hay he ensiles it, taking it straight from the mower and putting it through a corn cutter. After filling the silo half full of the mixture, he tops it off with straight grass hay.

It isn't all perfect. Mr. Knight has had a foot of spoilage all around the outside of his 12 x 20 silo, because there were cracks that let too much juice out. He sees now that he needs a tighter-built silo to hold the juice from the grass-clover mixture, which is about 2½ times as heavy as ordinary corn silage. But even then his loss isn't near the 80 percent record of hay, and the silage provides far better feed.

When consulted about how loss of juice might be avoided in old stave silos Professor L. G. Heimpel of Macdonald College recommended lining them with ¼ inch waterproof plywood made with resin glue. "It costs money," he said, "but if the silo is structurally sound this will make a very fine job."

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Quebec Farmers Meet World Figures

TWO days at the meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, where H. H. Hannam of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture was elected president of the world group, highlighted the tour of Ontario co-operatives sponsored by the Farm Forums of Quebec, with Floyd F. Griesbach as guide.

At the Guelph conference the Quebec group had many opportunities to talk with the delegates from 24 countries. The informal setting at meal time, with eight people at each round table in the large dining room, gave extra opportunities to meet people.

Between IFAP sessions at Guelph the group was joined by Romeo Martin, secretary of the Co-operative Federee de Quebec, to visit the co-operatives in the district. A new \$250,000 milk plant was being built, and the machinery indicated it would be one of the most modern plants of its kind. The party also went through the large feed plant and other services of the United Co-operatives of Ontario.

A portable alfalfa dehydrating plant was also seen at Guelph. Freshly cut, wet hay was dumped in one side, to emerge quickly as fine, well dried meal in 50-pound bags.

The new feed mixing plants at Shelburne and Newmarket were equipped with many labor-saving devices in a very compact unit. Each had six silos capable of storing 12 to 15 carloads of grain to be mixed with concentrate obtained from Guelph. Potato grading and packaging in small attractive 10-pound bags were also services given at Shelburne.

The first contact with a credit union was at Dundalk, where the office is situated in the same building as the co-operative. Clifford Allen, president of the Credit Union, told how it had grown in eight years to savings of \$135,000 and had put the co-operative on a cash trading basis. Fertilizer mixing, a creamery and groceries were other Dundalk services. An opportunity to talk to local farmers was provided at Collingwood when the party had a picnic supper with the members of the Rockside Farm Forum on the shores of the Georgian Bay. Another picnic was held in Springwater Park at the Provincial Reforestation Station, Midhurst. At this picnic the group met leaders of farm organizations in Simcoe County, along with a carload of representatives from the French speaking co-operative at Lafontaine.

While in Barrie the group also visited the First Co-operative Meat Packers of Ontario, which handles 60,000 head of livestock (chiefly hogs) per year, along with egg grading and poultry killing. This co-operative is also giving a lead in working out an insurance program for livestock in transit. The service is only new, but they look forward to worthwhile results.



Gordon Shufelt, (centre) past president of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums, talks with A. Cranois and Pierre Martin, French delegates at the conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in Guelph.

Other highlights of the trip included a view of Toronto from the top of the highest building in the British Empire, a stop at the Ontario Co-operative Honey Producers' factory and a tour of the Brockville co-operative, which has a farm supply business, an egg grading service and a cheese selling agency.

The Ontario tour wound up with a trip to the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, where with the help of maps and charts, the Quebec group was given a good all-over picture of co-operative activities in Ontario.

Pastures Need A Rest

It is often necessary to give pastures a rest. When they are grazed short then they should be given a rest until they have revived sufficiently to be grazed again. This grazing and resting at intervals is a modified form of rotational grazing, and can be handled by fencing off part of the pasture with an electric fence.

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Future Trends Seen at Ormstown Fair

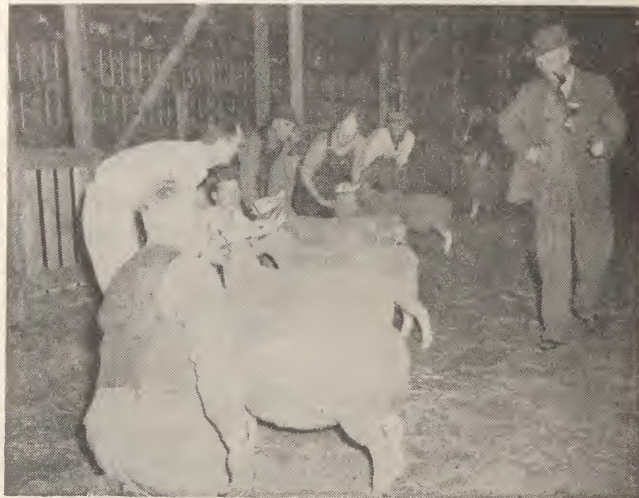
THE constant flux of the agricultural fair often gives a clue to shifting interests, and probable future trends. Ormstown, for instance, shows a decided pattern of development. It will indeed be surprising if, a generation from now, the southwestern corner of Quebec is not an even more mechanized, heavily concentrated dairy farming region, with a keen eye on horses—for recreation and a profitable sideline.

Over the last few years, displays of machinery and farm equipment have expanded greatly, and the interest in these displays has increased even more. A few more years, and they may be competing on an even footing with the horse show and the dairy cattle classes.

Horse classes, too, are still expanding. This year entries came from as far as Western Ontario, Southern New Brunswick, Northern Quebec and New York State. They overflowed their new barns, as well as the others set aside for horseflesh, took over additional stalls from cattle, and some were tethered in sheep pens. Even then, there was not enough barn space on the grounds for all the horses, and some had to be kept outside, and brought in only for judging.

The pressure did not come from the heavies, which are falling before the increasing interest in mechanization. The 119 light horses accounted for the big bulk of the equine entries, with saddle classes running as high as 23. But there were some good draught classes, and four six-horse teams and six four-horse turnouts added considerable colour to the show. John Torrence of Markham, Ont., who judged the heavies, found that while there were too many tail-enders, his classes also contained some really good specimens. However, stallion classes consisted of only one or two horses, and there were no Percherons entered in purebred classes.

There were almost 100 boys and girls in the junior competitions, which were one of the big highlights of



Professor Hamilton places the Cheviot rams.

the fair, including a calf show, a judging competition and a showmanship contest. They were managed by John McCaig of the Dominion Production Service, assisted by D. C. Robertson and the three breed judges.

Three district clubs competed — Howick, Huntingdon and Ormstown—and the contest was open to anyone under 21. First in the judging competition was Margaret Templeton, followed by Owen Ness and Kenneth Roy, all of Howick. In the showmanship for juniors under 16 the top awards went to Bernice Ness, Howick, Ross McEwen, Ormstown and Philip Gold, Huntingdon. In the showmanship class for those between 16 and 21 the placing was Murray McEwen, Harold McCaig and Gerald Duncan, all of Ormstown.

In the calf show, Bernice Ness of Howick had champion Ayrshire and Evelyn Ness had reserve. In Holsteins, Milton Hooker of Ormstown had champion and Billy Brown of Huntingdon, reserve. In Jerseys Murray McEwen of Ormstown had the best calf, followed by Shirley McEwen.

Ross McEwen of Ormstown, with second in showmanship and fifth in judging, won the Ormstown Board of Trade trophy for the highest aggregate score in these two sections.

Dairy cattle entries were again high. Ayrshires topped their 1948 record, with 135 out. Holstein numbers, at 118, were well sustained. But Jerseys dropped from the 143 out last year to 77 at the 1949 show, due to the absence of several big breeders who were there last year; this showed the danger of trying to build a show too much on entries of large herds.

There were quite a lot of upsets from the last few years in the cattle show. In Ayrshires, where P. D. McArthur & Sons, Howick, took home three championships last year, they were content with one this time—the senior



Dairy cattle classes were closely followed.



Many farmers inspected machines on display.

and grand championship for bulls on Cherry Bank Golden Anchor. Cameron & Ness of Howick took junior championship on Burnside Futurity. J. P. Bradley, Lachute, took reserve senior and reserve grand on Glengarry Bombardier, and reserve junior on Brookview Famous Lad.

R. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, had female senior and grand champion in Burnside Floradora and junior champion in Burnside Future Patricia. Clarence Henderson of Huntingdon took reserve senior and reserve grand with Riverdale Laura, and Bradley won the reserve junior with Brookview Janie.

In Ayrshire dairy herds Ness took the lead, with McArthur second and Mrs. Skinner third. McArthur won in senior get of sire, then came Ness and Skinner. In junior get it was Ness, Bradley and McArthur. McArthur won progeny of dam, followed by Ness and Bradley. The Ayrshires were judged by Wm. Gibson of Spencer, Mass.

In Holstein bulls Glen Ayerst Farm, Ormstown, took the senior and grand championship with Eglantiers Rag Apple General. Reserve senior and reserve grand went to L. E. Blair & Sons, Franklin, on Cloverside Rag Apple Ensign. J. A. Brown, Glenelm, had junior champion in Oakstream Skyrocket Sovereign; and Harold Robertson, Riverfield, had reserve junior in Raeburn Pathfinder Pippin.

Senior and grand champion Holstein female was Mount Blow Bell Pabst for Glen Ayerst Farm. J. J. Murphy, Huntingdon, took reserve senior and reserve grand honours with Southview Canary Martha. Junior champion was Glen Ayerst Rag Apple Maureen for Ayerst; and reserve junior went to W. K. McRae & Son, Howick, on Raeburn Abegweit Patsy.

Ayerst led the Holstein dairy herds, followed by Murphy and Helm Bros., Huntingdon. In senior get of sire the placing was Murphy, Ayerst and Helm, and in junior get, Ayerst, McRae and Murphy. Ayerst led in progeny of dam, with McRae second and R. H. Hibbard, Cowansville, third. D. A. McPhee of Vankleeck Hill placed the Holsteins.

In Jerseys, P. Veillon of Sweetsburg took the lion's share of awards, including senior and grand championships and reserve junior championship for males; and in female championships he took everything but reserve junior. The other championships went to Venture Croft Farms, Chesterville, Ont. These two breeders also took all top awards in groups, with W. T. McEwen of Ormstown winning second in dairy herd and senior get of sire, and third in junior get and progeny of dam. Arden Baker of Brockville handled the Jersey placings,

Shorthorn entries were normally low, with only one dual-purpose herd brought out by Sylvan Brae Farms, Howick. In Canadian cattle the three Sylvestres of St. Hyacinthe—Ernest, L. A. and Marcel—showed 35 head.

Sheep and swine classes were judged by Professor L. H. Hamilton of Macdonald College. Over 100 sheep were entered. Championship winners were: Shropshires, Slack Bros., Waterloo, and Harold Skinner, Tyrone, Ont. Southdowns, Cecil Acres of Vernon, Ont. and Boyd Ayre, Hampton, Ont.; Leicesters, Dougall Cumming, Russel, Ont.; Oxfords, Henry M. Mark, Little Britain; Cheviots, Slack Bros., Boyd Ayre and Harold Burton, Vars, Ont.; Hampshires, R. B. Glaspell, Bowmanville, Ont. and Cecil Acres; and Suffolk, Geo. Hay & Sons, Marvelville, Ont.

Hog classes were small, but with some good tops. Hooker Bros. of Ormstown and W. F. Burton, Vars, shared the Yorkshire prizes. Cecil Acres took honours in Tamworths, while Dougall Cumming had the Berkshires.



Finishing touches are always interesting.

Sudden Death Haunts Our Farms

According to statistics compiled in Canada and United States, summer is the season when more farmers get hurt doing their farm work than any other time. In fact, June may be the month for happy brides, but it's the worst month of the entire year for farm accidents. These accidents usually happen to male members of the farm. Autumn is the time when the farmer's wife and children suffer most accidents.

One of the greatest tragedies we have ever known to happen on a farm was not a machinery accident, not an encounter with a mean bull, not a tale of loss of life during a blizzard—these things we expect in the bush and sufficient precaution is usually taken to reduce the danger. This particular instance involves the loss of life to three small children and a sleeping mother while the father was only a few feet away, in the barn milking the cows.

An even greater tragedy is that the event will be repeated under similar circumstances, time and again, for years to come.

This is what happens: the farmer warns his children about weather hazards, about the tantrums of livestock, and he keeps his firearms out of their reach. He thinks then that he has done everything possible to protect them from danger. Unfortunately, he has overlooked the most prevalent hazard of all—FIRE!

The city home is protected in many ways from fire. But in most cases there is no organized fire protection on the farm. The city home is built with non-inflammable materials, and constructed according to rigid by-laws against unnecessary fire hazards in construction and materials. The farm buildings are frequently built by capable, but not professional builders. And since by laws are either not established or enforced, fire hazards are overlooked, fire stops are not built into the walls; many buildings are constructed of inexpensive materials, or highly-inflammable materials such as

wood. Wooden roofs, for instance, are no protection against flying embers or sparks—and, according to D. A. MacDonald, Acting Dominion Forester,

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roof fires cause most deaths because the occupants are not aware of the danger until too late."

Then again, the lawns and city

streets are usually kept free from debris. The farm buildings, on the other hand, are frequently surrounded by inflammable debris. The city homeowner is surrounded by craftsmen in the building trades and defects in his home are quickly repaired before they become serious. The farmer, however, usually has to depend on his own ability to make repairs to his buildings, and during the summer months, when these repairs can be carried out, he is much too busy around the farm to devote much time to his buildings. Finally, the city house is lighted by electricity, while many farm homes are illuminated by oil lamps; and whereas the city house is heated with gas, coal or oil in scientifically constructed furnaces, the basementless farm home depends upon heaters and stoves for warmth, and the principal fuel is usually wood.

Now then, to return to the tragedy suffered by the farmer. He was in the habit on cold mornings of rising early to light a hearty fire in a heater in order to make the place comfortable for his wife and children. He would go out and do the chores while the house warmed up.

"A few minutes later," he reports, "I was attracted by the roar of flames coming from the direction of the house. I looked up and through a window in the barn I saw white smoke billowing up beyond the tree tops. I rushed out the door and saw the roof of the house burning furiously.

"I ran as fast as I could toward the house," he relates, "shouting as I ran to wake up my wife. There was no sign of life about the place. Before I could reach the door the roof caved in and it seemed as if the whole inside of the house was a mass of fire, like an inferno. I hope that my wife and children never knew how they died."

But this bereaved man knew the answer. Sparks from "pitchy" wood had been exploding up the chimney and some had fallen on wooden shingles made crisp as tinder after months of summer heat and direct sunshine.

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IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
FARM DIVISION

the loss of valuable property, the Department of Mines and Resources asks that five simple precautions be observed:

1. Keep the Building Free of Rubbish and Debris.

This means disposing of all greasy rags, paper, leaves, brush and litter.

2. Make the Roof non-inflammable.

Flying sparks from bush fires or defective chimneys will cause little damage if they alight against walls because they will quickly fall to the ground. But if they alight on roofs they will smoulder, catch light under shingles, and cause fire. Use fire-resistant asphalt shingles for all bush cabins. They can be easily applied over a wood roof, and practically eliminate all danger of roof fires.

3. Keep all Heating Units in Good Condition.

This means chimneys must be free of cracks and chinks, stove pipes must be kept clean. As wood is the principal fuel and is often used when it is not dry, "tar or gum" collects in the stove pipes and chimneys, causing overheated pipes and chimney fires. Stoves should be checked for faulty doors and drafts, and all stoves should be set on fireproof bases. Fires are often caused by hot coals dropping on the floor. Never place ashes in cardboard or wooden boxes. Never use coal oil or gasoline to start a fire.

4. Make Regular Checks on Electrical Equipment and Circuits.

5. Where Oil is Used for Lighting.

Keep lamps away from curtains. Lamps should never be placed on a table where if the window is open the wind might blow the curtains over the open flame. Oil for lamps and gasoline should be stored away from the dwelling, and all dead grass, leaves and brush kept away from this storage. To avoid danger of fire from overturned lamps, fill the oil font with cotton wool.

To those who are still apathetic about fire, one question is asked: It will take only a few hours to check your farm buildings and ensure your-

self and your family reasonable protection against loss of life and property through fire. Would you be willing to trade your life, and the lives of your

**Would you like
to be sure of
passing your
old age in
comfort?**



If only you could have a new source of income, to start when you finally give up work, many of your worries would be over. There's a Mutual Life of Canada plan which will provide a new source of income for you when the time comes. Consult our local representative.



Protection at Low Cost

FP-19

family, for these few hours?

More school-age boys and girls lose their lives in traffic accidents than by any other single cause.

Go Easy With 2,4-D

Applying 2,4-D to potatoes at time of planting holds considerable promise in suppressing weeds, but excessive amounts will either stunt or kill the crop itself. This is indicated in extensive preliminary trials conducted at Pennsylvania State College last summer. Dry 2,4-D was applied on the rows, in strips about 12 inches wide, at rates of 6, 12, and 18 pounds per acre for the area covered.

At all three levels, good weed control resulted. However, at the higher rates, missing, spindly and stunted plants caused reductions in yields. At 6 pounds, the average yield was 210.5 bushels per acre; at 12 pounds, 142.7; and at 18 pounds, 127.0 bushels per acre. The check rows, which were fairly free of weeds, yielded 212.6 bushels per acre.

As the result of these trials, applications in 1949 to potatoes will be at 6, 4, and 2 pounds of dry 2,4-D acre since it is apparent that larger amounts affect the crop as well as weeds.

Besides the dry formulations, liquid 2,4-D was sprayed at planting time at 6- and 12-pound rates. This also controlled weeds, but yields failed to indicate any special benefit over the dry, pre-emergence applications. Trials were made with Stoddard's Solvent oil, applied after the plants were half-grown. Although only a single, 150-gallon application was sprayed under the potato plants, the oil seems promising since it knocked out grass as well as other weeds. Further studies will be made.

Highest yields in these trials resulted when cyanamid was applied at time of planting on the row. Only one rate—360 pounds per acre—was used, giving a yield of 240.4 bushels of potatoes. Additional trials with several rates of application are planned. Cyanamid, applied at planting time, also gave fair weed control.

All plots in these tests were cultivated as usual in addition to application of chemical weed control materials.



Could your family pay off the mortgage on the farm?

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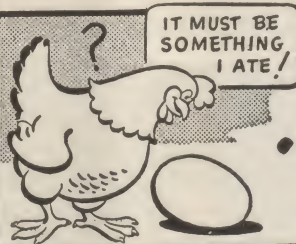
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Native Plants Supply Fall Color

Canada is one of the few countries in the world where nature creates a blaze of colour as a farewell to the growing season, says R. W. Oliver of the Horticultural Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The gold and scarlet of the hard or sugar maple in the fall is much more attractive in late September and October than the Norway maple, which turns yellow, or the silver maple, the leaves of which simply turn dull and fall off. The last two are planted here because they grow more quickly. Another native, the red maple, superior to these two, will grow very quickly and produce brilliant crimson foliage.

Few of the best known flowering shrubs produce much fall colour. They rise to glory in June, but in autumn are outdone by their less known gardens companions. One of the exceptions is the wayfaring tree, which has large flattened domes of small white flowers in June and deep purplish foliage in fall. Dogwoods too have fairly showy heads of white flowers and good crimson and gold foliage. They also have brilliant red bark in winter.

The scarlet fall foliage of dwarf or Japanese barberry is a familiar sight, because it is used so often as a low hedge. Less familiar though equally beautiful is the blaze of sumac on rocky hillsides, the gold and scarlet of amur maples in the park, or the rosy red foliage of the winged spindle tree.

Fruited shrubs, too, and colour in autumn; mountain ash, European red elderberry, and the highbush cranberry with their clusters of crimson; the brilliant scarlet of barberry and many of the cotton-asters, and the purplish-black of our native elders, viburnums and dogwoods. All contrast well with the white fruits of snowberry.

A touch of autumn colour comes with the familiar rose and orange fruits

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of bittersweet, a common native vine in Canadian woods. Somewhat similar fruits are borne by the commonly known spindle or strawberry trees, which have inconspicuous flowers but in fall they are well worth having in the larger garden.

Medical men know that many health-giving foods we eat regularly do us less good than they might because they are improperly prepared for the table.

In Canada a traditional method of preparing potatoes, for instance, is to boil and mash them. This process destroys about half the valuable vitamin C in them. Baked in their jackets they retain almost all of this element so vital in keeping the body's tissues healthy.

Cool, clear water is fine for drinking. But nutritionists say that for cooking vegetables it is not so desirable. Water for cooking should be boiling and salted when the vegetables are placed in it.

For root vegetables just enough water to cover is usually sufficient and for green vegetables only what clings to the leaves after washing. Vitamins and minerals dissolve in cooking water and the more water used, the more will be dissolved.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Facts, Fingers, Fun!

"I thought yesterday's programme couldn't possibly be improved upon but today is even better". "I'm having the time of my life!" "That's just what I wanted to know". When 35 women, representing all sections of the province, can make these and similar comments, there must be some good reason for such enthusiasm. And there was—five days of "Facts, Fingers, Fun!"—the short course in Leadership Training sponsored by the Quebec Women's Institutes at Macdonald College, May 30 to June 3. The beautiful surroundings, "Weren't those lilacs gorgeous!" the hospitality, and the cheerful and unstinting way in which the College staff and personnel of the Adult Education Centre gave of their time and knowledge, all combined to make this annual project, now in its second year, a most satisfying experience.

Facts: and here they are. Helpful advice on compiling Tweedsmuir Histories, by Mr. Norman Fee, Assistant Dominion Archivist, Ottawa; Dr. G. L. Burton, Professor of Economics, to answer the question, "Does the farmer get a fair share of the consumer Dollar?"; Dr. Margaret McCready, Director of the School of Household Science, to explain the Food Allotment Plan; Miss Betty Loosley of the Information Centre, with suggestions for the Community Bookshelf; "Meeting Consumer Problems in Fabrics", Miss M. Jenkins, "Choosing Becoming Clothing", Miss M. Guilford, "Salad Magic", Prof. Isabel Honey, all of the staff of the School of Household Science; and poultry prepared for the oven or quick freeze unit in a twinkling of an eye, by Prof. W. A. Maw of the Poultry Department. That was the programme in the forenoons. And facts again, in the evening, when problems connected with running the organization were discussed under the expert leadership of Prof. H. R. C. Avison, Director Adult Education Service, Mr. F. Griesbach, Provincial Secretary Quebec Farm Forums,



Leather articles were made under the watchful eye of Miss Wren.

and Mr. Jack Cram, Farm Editor, Macdonald College Journal.

Fingers: had their chance every afternoon, when they were kept busy at the loom and fashioning beautiful articles of felt and leather under the watchful eye of Miss Frances Wren, Miss R. O'Reilly of the Handicraft Department and Miss Mae Birch, Q.W.I. Handicraft Technician.

Fun: That can hardly be confined to a certain period, for was it not all fun? Social chat in the corridor and rooms, walks about the attractive campus, trips to the barns and greenhouses were all enjoyable, but perhaps the films shown every day, the sing-song, visits to the coffee shop, and the tea given by Miss Guilford and Miss Trapp in the Home Management Apartment, were the highlights of that section of the "week away from home."

Visitors: Mrs. P. C. LeBeau, Secretary Home Economics and Handicraft Division, Department of Agriculture, Quebec, took time to look in on the members, bringing them greetings from the Department and wish-



Classes in weaving and textiles were kept busy during the course, and the visit to the practice apartment, where tea was served, was a highlight of the week.

ing them real enjoyment in the work. Mrs. R. Thomson, Q.W.I. President, spent two days, taking her turn at the loom and entering into the discussions, and Mrs. G. D. Harvey, Q.W.I. Treasurer, arrived on the last day and was much impressed by the spirit of co-operation shown everywhere. Mrs. Dorothy Bullock, County Organizer for the Staffordshire Women's Institute, England, was another visitor on the second day of the course. Mrs. Bullock, who has been touring Canada, spoke briefly to the members, telling them of the similar work that is being done at Denman College.

What it Cost: "So much for so little", was another comment overheard, as the only expense to the student was the dollar registration fee and the actual cost of the material used by them in the handicraft class, as the completed articles made by them become their own property. All travelling expenses, board and lodging,

were met by a generous grant from the Dept. of Agriculture, and the balance from the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Referring to this at the closing session of the course, Mrs. Thomson stressed the fact that it was the support given by the branches to this Fund that made such projects as this course possible and pointed out that the larger that fund became the more can be done to benefit the members and thus increase the effectiveness of the Quebec Women's Institute.

Tired, it must be admitted, but with enthusiasm still undimmed, Friday afternoon saw the members on their way, and to those who worked out the plans with the Q.W.I. Convenor of Education, Mrs. A. Coates, the knowledge that suggestions for next year's course, made by those attending this one, showed so little change in the agenda, was particularly satisfying. "It was worth all that work".

Sandwiches

When making sandwiches for the lunch pail, it is necessary to consider their nutritive value. With party sandwiches this doesn't have to be done, they taste as good as they look. Prepare your sandwich fillings and have them all in readiness in front of you. Be sure you have a really sharp knife for slicing, soften your butter, and if you care to stretch it, cream and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of milk or cream, mix thoroughly and add a little salt. Cut off all crusts but the bottom (that is if crusts are to be removed) slice and remove bottom crusts after that is done. Place your sliced bread on the table in front of you in a semi-circle, as many slices as you can reach conveniently, butter them all, then cover with whatever filling you have. Close, place on top of each other, wrap in a waxed paper, and then a damp cloth. When you are ready to serve, cut them in a variety of shapes, squares, oblongs, triangles, etc.

Canapes, or Open Faces Sandwiches: these are most effective and easy. Make them in stars, circles, diamonds, squares, triangles, use cookie cutter for fancy shapes, or make patterns from cardboard, place on the bread slices and cut with a sharp knife. For open-face sandwiches, day-old bread should be sliced about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, then spread with filling, colourful ones are best. Butter isn't necessary.

Individual Rolled: To make these work on a damp towel and use fresh bread, sliced thinly and make sure all crusts are removed. Spread with salad dressing or butter, then with filling, roll up like a jelly roll. seal the edge with salad dressing, butter or filling. A toothpick will hold closed if dressing doesn't. Press overlapping edges together firmly, place in wax paper, a damp cloth,

and chill. These are nice rolled around a celery stick filled with cheese or peanut butter.

Pinwheels: Fresh bread again, slice the loaf lengthwise in $\frac{1}{3}$ inch slices and working on a wet towel, spread each slice with filling, start at the end, roll up the long slice tightly in jelly roll fashion. (a banana, whole gherkins, stuffed olives, maraschino cherries, or whole strawberries, make nice centres for these) Wrap in waxed paper, then in damp towel and put away in a cool place. Slice when ready to use.

Ribbon: You will need both white and brown bread for these. Two slices of white and one of brown, or the reverse, each one $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick. If you are making many it is better to cut the long way of the loaf. Spread both sides of the middle slice and press all together. Again wrap in wax paper and a damp cloth, then cool. Cut in thin slices when ready to serve.

Checkerboard: Take ribbon slices made of 2 white and 2 brown bread, put together so brown comes over white and press together with more filling. Wrap and store in a cool place, slice when ready to use.

Fillings and Garnishes: Use your ingenuity when it comes to fillings. All sorts of combinations may be used, let your taste be your guide, and always serve as attractively as possible. Olives, gherkins, or any kind of pickle that can be handled easily, make a nice garnish, as do celery, and carrot curls, radish roses, strawberries, etc. A relish dish placed in the centre of your plate, filled with these, and sandwiches all around, may be made to look very attractive.

The Month With the W.I.

When these reports were written it was May—the season when rural housewives are thinking of their garden. No wonder then, that Agriculture was the theme stressed by almost every branch and that the neighbourly exchange of slips, seeds, bulbs and roots was again as popular as in former years. Some of the branches reported a sale of these articles, with most satisfactory results for their treasury, and there were ever so many rollcalls crammed full of ideas for improving both vegetable and flower gardens.

No one was too busy, though, to forget those friendly parcels overseas, or to remember the sick, the needy and bereaved in their own community. This sharing is always part and parcel of rural living and thus of the W.I.

Argenteuil: Arundel reports two new members and Brownsburg an illustrated talk on "Perennial Gardens" by Mr. Oliver of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Many donations are listed, including \$10 to the Farm Forum for school fair prizes, \$5 to the Boy Scouts and a similar amount to the Girl Guides to help send a girl to camp. At Frontier a talk was given by Rev. A. G. Moore on "Agriculture in Newfoundland". Jerusalem-Bethany stressed Agriculture with a paper by the convenor on "The Perennial Border". A donation of \$5 was voted the Boy Scouts. Lachute reports several dinners served to the Lions Club and a talk on Shoes and Leather by Mrs. G. McGibbon, who displayed several leather articles. "The Highlights of Argenteuil County", was the title of an address given at Lakefield by Mr. A. Bothwell, who with Mrs. Bothwell were guests at the meeting. "Canned Foods" was also discussed by Mrs. H. McDonald. An exchange of slips, etc. is reported at Mille Isles and a donation of \$5 to the Boy Scouts. Morin Heights held a dance to raise funds and voted money towards school prizes. Instruction on planting small seeds and seedlings was given by Mr. Ogilvie at Pioneer and another donation of \$5 to the Boy Scouts is noted here. Boy Scouts again, when Upper Lachute and East End voted \$10 to that campaign. Mrs. McGibbon was a speaker at this branch on the subject "A Better Understanding" and showed samples of handicraft from the Pearl Cotton Co.

Brome: Sutton heard reports from their committee on the Town Clock project. Home Economics was the subject of their programme with a paper by that convenor and response to rollcall, "A Favorite Recipe".

Compton: Cookshire—no wonder the report calls this a "give-away" meeting. \$180 towards the dental clinic, \$50 to the U.N.E.S.C.O., and optical care to local resident. "Mining in Quebec" was the topic of the programme. Canterbury heard the history of their branch. The rollcall, "How to beautify the home grounds", gave many practical suggestions. The planting and care of flowers was discussed at East Clifton and a talk given on the

work of a Mobile Clinic. This branch is one of the few to join the C.A.C. and two new members were added to the roll. Sawyerville received a bequest of \$50 from the estate of the late Miss Williams and netted \$17 from a card party. Plans were made to assist at the Dental Clinic and a donation was given the 4-H Club. There was also a talk on "Electrical Appliances" by Mr. Hetherington. The Tweedsmuir History, entered by the Scotstown W.I. won second place in the province. Vegetables are being grown this year, from seeds provided for that purpose, to be used for the hot lunches at school next winter. Proceeds of a quiz "Share the Pennies", are to be used for postage on their overseas parcels.

Chat-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield featured a programme on Agriculture with an address by their agronomer, Mr. R. Reid, "What is New in the Horticultural Field", and a quiz on naming seeds. Plans are being made for a school fair and a public speaking contest was sponsored in the school. The household hint at Dundee's meeting was won this month by Mrs. E. Napier, "A few drops of turpentine in starch will prevent the iron sticking", and a quiz on the W.I. was won by Mrs. Chas. Smallman. How to spend an enjoyable winter evening at home was discussed and a paper given on "Tea". And here is another item from this report we are glad to note "Two quilt blocks and directions for making same were handed in. These to be sent to the Q.W.I. office to have on file there." (The office will be very glad to have these). Dr. Davidson of Ormstown was the speaker at the meeting of Howick W.I. He told of the plight of Berlin housewives during the Russian blockade and the wonderful work of the "airlift". Household hints were given and eggs collected to send to Friendly Home, Montreal. The work of English W.I. was the subject of an address at Huntingdon given by the convenor of Citizenship and a flower quiz was enjoyed. Hemmingford had a talk by Mr. C. E. Petch on "The World Population and the Food Supply". One of the members displayed an afghan made from boy's knickers and socks, "both good-looking and serviceable". This was later shown at the county annual and was much admired. A contest on home made bread and rolls, with many entries, was won by Mrs. Petch on bread and Mrs. Clelland on rolls. Ormstown renewed their membership in the C.A.C. and gave money towards prizes for the public speaking contest sponsored by the County W.I. "Everyday Business Transactions" was the title of a talk by Mr. R. Corkran who showed how happenings in foreign countries can affect our domestic life. This branch entertained the county annual.

Gatineau: Aylmer East had a programme on the current topic, Agriculture, with a paper on the general subject and discussions on the Home Garden and Poultry.



Some of the delegates to the Gatineau County W.I. Annual Convention, Kazabazua.

Money was voted for school prizes and plans made for a picnic for all the schools. Entries for the Ottawa Exhibition were also discussed and the sum of \$81.10 realized by catering for the Masonic Bowling League. At Breckenridge a talk on Newfoundland was given by Mrs. Fred Lusk, a charter member, "old in years, but young in heart and mind". Prizes were awarded in the schools and a reading given, "The Farmer and his Day". Agriculture again, at Eardley, with a paper "Short History of Agriculture" and a contest on seed guessing. Plans were completed for the school children's entries at the fair and arrangements made for a trip to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Kazabazua changed the topic to Home Economics with a talk "Something new made from Something old" and a contest fitting in with that theme. This branch joined with Wright in entertaining the county annual. Rupert is beautifying their cemetery and completed arrangements for the annual memorial and decoration day. A National Film Board showing is the highlight of the report from Wakefield. Pictures in technicolour of "Four Seasons in the Gatineau" were shown to the members and their husbands with Mr. E. S. Richards, Superintendent of Gatineau Park to explain the method of photographing the animals and birds in their natural surroundings (How many knew 210,000 people visited that park in 1948) \$111.96 were the receipts of a play staged in aid of Personal Parcels. Wright sent a food parcel to a member now visiting in the British Isles and made a contribution to a family whose home was destroyed by fire. A brisk debate on Butter vs. Margarine was won by the upholders of butter (with the judges being butter makers, the report adds).

Jacques Cartier; Ste. Annes, Agriculture was featured here with a talk by Mr. E. Jones, Macdonald College, on the Care of House Plants. He patiently answered the many questions asked by the members. Mrs. W. C. Smallman, Q.W.I. past president, was also present and spoke briefly on Institute objectives. Two new members enrolled and a Blue Cross group has been formed.

Megantic: Inverness reports a successful course in weaving given by Miss Birch, with 10 bags and 4 towels to show for completed articles. This is another branch that has joined the C.A.C. and a new member was welcomed.

Missisquoi: Cowansville found a Singer Sewing Machine Demonstration most instructive. An address by Dr. Astbury on "Understanding our Children" was reviewed by Mrs. Jarvis, Convenor of Education and articles for the local hospital were handed in. Dunham heard an article on the Peace Garden and two new members were added to the roll. Fordyce mentions work being done for the local hospital and "Name a Manufacturing Centre in Canada" made an educational rollcall. St. Armand mourns the loss of Miss Agnes Bradley, aged 86 years. She was their oldest member and a life member of the Q.W.I. A modern bakery was described by Mrs. G. Bradley, who had visited one in Ottawa. Stanbridge East had a talk on Frozen Foods by the agronomer, Mr. Rousseau. This was found most helpful as a frozen food locker has just been installed at Bedford.

Pontiac: Beechgrove had a draw on a "surprise" box and a sale of seeds and slips aided the treasury. Clarendon sent a pair of blankets to a family who had tragically lost a child when their home was destroyed by fire. "Makes you Healthy" was the subject of a paper. For Elmside, papers on Improving the Farm Garden and the Cancer Clinic made a varied programme. Fort Coulonge entertained the county annual. A sale of seeds and slips was the only activity reported. Quyon sent a parcel to Save the Children, the contents donated by three members. A cookie contest and Bingo made a lively session. Wyman, here we find Agriculture again, with the convenor leading a discussion on the Home Garden and ways of destroying garden pests.

Papineau: Lochaber commenting on their rollcall "One cent an inch waist measure", adds, "This not only caused much amusement but helped the funds considerably"



Some of the members of Lochaber W.I. Mr. Frank Ryan, CFRA radio station, Ottawa, was the speaker at this meeting and is shown with the group. The little lady beside him is the oldest member, 84 years on that day, and is a life member.

(these waistlines have their use). A contest on best article made from something old had some fine entries. Two beautiful hooked rugs are mentioned and a dressing gown made from an evening dress.

Rouville: Abbotsford has a record of a parcel a month sent overseas this past year. Mrs. R. Thomson, Q.W.I. President, reviewed the agenda for the coming year and Miss Joy Guild, Demonstrator-Secretary, gave a talk on what goes on in the Q.W.I. office.

Richmond: And here's a report from a Junior W.I. in that county, telling of their annual meeting and election of officers and convenors. They also state a sugar party held in the spring greatly helped their treasury. (We are very glad to get a report, girls, and we do hope we shall hear from you often). Cleveland reports donations of \$10 to the Red Cross and \$5 to the Cancer Fund. A contest on Agriculture was arranged by the convenor and the Ways and Means Committee handed in \$7.50 for general funds. Gore is planning a school fair and distributed seeds in the early spring for that purpose. A sale of remnants and a baby shower are the other activities noted. A supper at Melbourne Ridge yielded \$41.50. A member of this branch, Mrs. Wilfong, was the speaker on the last W.I. broadcast over CKTS, Sherbrooke. Shipton ordered W.I. pins for their new members. The losing team in their membership contest treated the winners to a salad tea. Spooner Pond's programme feature a quiz "Know your Fruit" and a paper "Down on the Farm". A presentation was made to their retiring treasurer after 12 years of faithful service and Something new from something old was a practical contest.

Shefford: Granby Hill made a quilt for a friend and the programme on Agriculture included a contest on that topic and the distribution of seeds. South Roxton entertained the county annual. Shut-in friends were



Richmond County W.I. celebrate their 25th anniversary. Members and guests gather at the annual meeting to commemorate that event.

remembered. Warden, again it's agriculture, with a discussion—which is more important, a vegetable or flower garden, a flower contest and a description of a local chicken canning plant. Quilt blocks were given out and a surprise package sale held.

Sherbrooke: Ascot has several members entering the A.C.W.W. Essay Contest. A successful dance was held. Belvidere enrolled a new member and Rev. R.C. Tait gave an address on Newfoundland. Brompton Road sponsored a concert and a brush party. \$5 and \$10 were voted respectively to their school for prizes and sports and \$2 sent the Cancer Fund. A parcel to a veteran in the Ste. Annes Hospital, a silver spoon to a baby, and a contest on articles made from one yard of cloth are also reported. At Cherry River an apron parade and sale was held and Lennoxville had a display of quilt patterns. Community plans were discussed and a talk heard on "Lifting of Berlin Blockade". Milby is making extensive repairs to their recently purchased Community Centre. A Literary Club was organized at Orford and an instructive paper given by a local V.O.N. leader. A new member was welcomed.

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff reports their paper drive was most successful. A box of groceries was sent to a needy family. Beebe has formed a sewing class with 26 girls attending. \$19.90 was realized from a sale of flowers and \$5 voted the Catholic School for prizes. Dixville is actively engaged in Red Cross work. \$25 was donated towards the building of a church hall and a bag of flour was sent a needy family. Fitch Bay sent two parcels overseas this month and held a rummage sale, the proceeds to be used for the postage and also for school prizes. Minton members gave household hints and contributed brief items on topics relating to Home Economics. A resolution favouring the sale of margarine in the province was passed by North Hatley and Red Cross films on "Water Safety" were shown in the community. An English W.I. member was welcomed, who brought greetings from her branch. Way's Mills staged a parade of old fashioned costumes and is planning a rummage sale. The county annual was held here.

Vaudreuil: Cavagnal is giving a scholarship of \$25 to a pupil entering Grade X at Hudson High School, and seeds distributed to the children in the spring saw the start of a school fair project. Three new members are reported.

Another Library Project

"How nice it would be to have a library!" was the comment made by a member of York W.I. at a recent meeting. Institute members need no urging when it comes to such worthwhile projects so it is no surprise to hear a start has already been made. Every member brought a book to the next meeting, which formed a sizable collection and a library secretary, Mrs. Lloyd Nelson, was appointed. Money is raised at each meeting and a small loan fee is charged to assist in purchasing new books.

Designing Women

by Elizabeth Loosley

The Film Reviewing Panel of the Joint Planning Commission of the Canadian Association for Adult Education (don't get frightened, folks! It's just the "adult education" way of saying a group that reports on films) was having its fortnightly meeting. The members had gazed at a number of sober films on weighty subjects like public health, city planning, social welfare. All very worthy, but not a laugh in the bunch. With a sigh, the panel sat back for another educational dose. Then across the screen flashed the title "Designing Women".

The men sat briskly up in their seats. The women looked a bit startled. Was this really an educational film, or had some strange topic crept in past the experts who chose the films in Ottawa? No, it said very clearly, that the film was produced by the British Ministry of Information!

When the picture actually started, it wasn't at all what the title suggested. It was the story of how two young newly weds furnished their first home. The beginning of the film showed them struggling into an unfurnished flat (how they got it in present day England is not explained!) with a depressing selection of wedding presents. Not one of them would fit into the apartment comfortably.

While the pair are sitting in their new kitchen, disconsolately pouring tea out of an astonishing tea pot shaped like a cat, they both silently wish they knew what in the world to do with the apartment and their presents!

Then the fun begins. In response to these desperate wishes, two "spirits" materialize. Both are dressed alike, in simple Grecian robes, but there the resemblance ends. "Miss Design" is a lovely brunette with classic features, beautifully coiled hair, and no ornaments of any kind to break the perfect lines of her dress. "Miss Arty", on the other hand, is the gaunt type of female produced only by England, with a long face, made even longer by dangling ear rings and a toothy smile. She is hung with necklaces and bracelets, so that her dress is scarcely visible. With gurgles of delight, she pounces on the teapot which won't pour, pronouncing it as "cute" and just the sort of things she likes. With appalling speed she fills the flat to her own taste with a whole series of monstrous furnishings. The young bride and groom are shown ten years later trying to live with all the horrible gadgets she has produced! It is not a pleasant picture!

After Miss Arty has done her fussy worst, Miss Design quickly takes command. In a flash the hideous trappings of Miss Arty disappear. In their place, Miss Design brings order and serenity into the small flat. Modern furniture, with clear cut simple lines, blends perfectly against the background. Ornaments, furniture,

china are all combined to give the maximum in usefulness as well as beauty. The awkward kitchen arrangement is changed so that the bride and groom can get at the kettle boiling over on the stove, without first plunging under the "unfolded" table.

Miss Arty fades away first in consternation at her defeat, Miss Design remains, because the newly weds have chosen her plan, to give a few last words of advice. Then she too melts into space. The bride and groom find themselves back in the bare kitchen. But this time they smile at each other, because suddenly, mysteriously, they both know what they want for their new home.

The Panel was enthusiastic in its response. Here was a picture, full of amusement, which put across an important idea. It would be excellent for schools and women's groups. Its very title might even lure in a man or two to see it. It had story and dramatic value.

The following meeting, panel members were still harping back to it. They all agreed that it was one of the most interesting films, they had seen. Education didn't need to be dull—hurrah!

If your group would like to use "Designing Women" in a programme, write to the Information Centre, Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, Quebec and book it early.

Animal Agriculture Needed

Dr. Karl D. Butler, president of the American Institute of Co-operation, challenged the seventh annual conference on conservation, nutrition and health at Athens, Ohio, to endorse an "animal agriculture" program as a positive method of "building our soil and building our men."

To feed man better and at the same time build the soil, Dr. Butler urged greater domestic production of animals and animal products to be used in upgrading the American diet. A strong long-time animal agriculture program, he said, would build both men and soil.

"Nutritionists tell us that the best kinds of food for good health and happiness are meats, milk, eggs and the other products of a predominant animal agriculture, plus fresh fruits and vegetables," Dr. Butler said.

As for soil conservation, he told the two-day conference that "the very basis of soil improvement is the proper balance between cropped land and grazed grasslands".

He pointed out that the thick topsoil of Iowa's cornfields, perhaps the richest soil in the U.S., was built by grass, natural erosion and grazing buffalo herds.

"As we upgrade our diet with added animal products," Dr. Butler said, "farmers" will increase their herds and their grasslands, actions which, if properly balanced, automatically build the soil." —Saskatchewan Farmer.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

Teachers and Homemakers Graduate

At the closing exercises of the School for Teachers at Macdonald College on June 9th, 73 Elementary Certificates, 45 Intermediate Certificates, 5 Kindergarten Director's Certificates and 3 Kindergarten Assistant's Certificates were awarded. In addition, 27 High School Certificates were granted to students who had taken their training in the Department of Education at McGill. Dr. W. H. Brittain presided at the graduation ceremonies and the certificates were presented to the successful candidates by Dr. W. P. Percival, Director of Protestant Education for the province.

Major prize winners were Ronald Field of Verdun, who won the Prince of Wales Medal for coming first in the Intermediate Class, and the Governor General's Bronze Medal for proficiency in the art of teaching; Lois Elliot of Montreal West who won the Jacob Nicol Prize for second place in the Elementary Class, the prize in Primary Methods donated by Mr. A. Kirk Cameron, the Bishop of Montreal's Prize and the S. P. Robins Memorial Prize; Grace Beaton of Montreal who placed second in the Intermediate Class, thereby winning the Director of Protestant Education's Prize, and also won the prize offered by the Montreal Association of Protestant Women Teachers; Shirley Soule of Mystic who came first in the Elementary Class, winning the J. C. Wilson

Prize, and also that offered by the Outremont Association of Protestant Women Teachers; Anne Gagnon of Bury, who won the prize in French and the prize in Scripture in the Intermediate Class.

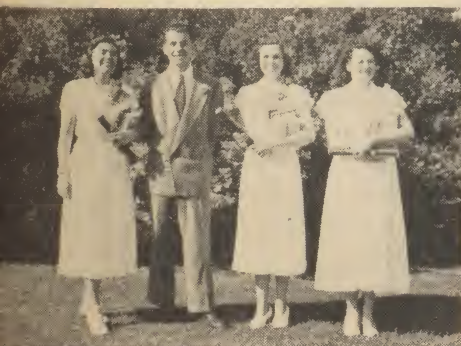
Household Science

This was also graduation day for the Homemaker Class in the School of Household Science, and Dr. McCready presented diplomas to twenty-three successful students. Short course certificates were earned by another three.

In this class the Dr. J. L. Todd Gold Medal for proficiency in gymnastic work was won by Marion Haupt of Soa Paula, Brazil, and Georgine Ferguson of Montreal and Isabel Stowell of Ste. Agnes de Dundee shared the prize donated by the Montreal Local Council of Women for outstanding ability in practical work during the course. Miss Ferguson also won the Governor General's Bronze Medal for the highest standing.

This ceremony brought the regular 1948-49 session to an official close, and the College authorities immediately turned to the task of preparing for the summer activities; conventions, meetings, summer schools, Farm Day, and all the varied activities that keep Macdonald College humming almost as busily during the so-called holiday months as it is while the students are here.

Four prize winners in the School for Teachers are, left to right, Anne Gagnon, Ronald Field, Lois Elliot and Grace Beaton.



Dean Laird presents his thirty-sixth and final report as Dean of the School for Teachers

Georgine Ferguson, Marion Haupt and Isabel Stowell were the prize-winners in the Homemaker Class.





FARM DAY, 1949

1. Mrs. Dubreuil points out items of interest in the model kitchen of the practice flat in the School of Household Science. 2. R. A. Ludwig, who was in charge of the arrangements for Farm Day, describes weed control in carrot plantations through the electric megaphone. 3. One of the exhibits which drew large crowds was that of the Physics and Agricultural Engineering Departments. 4 and 5 are scenes of the demonstrations during the Health of Animals tour. 6. The demonstration on spraying for weed control finished up in the rain, and the crowd watched from the buses. 7. The tours got away sharp on time, thanks to the co-operation of our visitors.



The University of Montreal honoured Prof. Emile Lods with a Doctor of Science degree in June. Here Prof. Lods listens as Mgr. Olivier Maurault, Rector of the University, reads the citation, listing his achievements in the field of cereal breeding.



Minister of Agriculture Barre received the honorary degree of Docteur de l'Université from the University of Montreal at their annual convocation in June.

Farmers Lag Behind In Schooling

While there are more people in Canada engaged in agriculture than in any other kind of job, the Canadian farmer has had less schooling than persons in other major occupational groups. This is given repeated emphasis in what may prove to be a history-making educational report by the Canadian Research Committee on Practical Education.

The interim report released recently by the committee states that one out of every seven persons engaged in Canadian agriculture has had less than five years schooling. Based on Dominion census figures, the report further states that, in respect to years of schooling, farmers as a group rank thirteenth in the fifteen major occupational groups. The position of the farmer's wife is no better, as the Canadian farm woman ranks last in years of schooling for eight major groups.

The disparity between urban and rural opportunities for education is borne out further in a comparison of students enrolled in high schools. While 41.9 percent of urban boys and girls (age 15-19) are attending school, only 28.3 percent of rural boys and girls in the same age group are enrolled. Again, well over one-half of the urban boys go beyond Grade 8, but less than one-third of the rural boys enter high school.

What are the reasons for these inequalities in Canadian education? Why do rural children not stay longer in school? Is the rural school lacking in facilities and quality of teaching personnel and curriculum? These are a few of the questions to which the Research Committee is trying to find answers. They have followed the method of asking both the farmers and farm leaders across the country. Already the preliminary findings show a surprising lack of agricultural instruction in a country where agriculture is the major industry. A similar situation exists for training in rural homemaking. There is little evidence of this type of instruction being offered to the Canadian farm girl.

—Manitoba Co-operator.

Action and Thought

"There is knowledge that is illumination, enabling us to understand things, and there is the knowledge that is skill, enabling us to do things. Unless learning gives us the knowledge that is illumination or the knowledge that is skill, it is vanity and vexation of spirit. We do not need to choose between these goals. Each has a binding claim on us. To understand things is to live in a larger world, to conquer prejudice and superstition and darkness, to come to terms with the encompassing reality, to employ the unique gift of conscious being. To achieve skills is to gain potential mastery over our lot, to attack with hopes of victory the many problems and ills that beset us. But skills without understanding are blind and understanding is impotent without skills."

—Prof. Robert MacIver

"The Rural Community Looks Ahead."



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Greater Prosperity in Town and Country...

ON Saturday nights, all across Canada, the shopping centres of towns and smaller cities are crowded with farm automobiles and farm people. Side by side with the town dwellers, farm people buy all kinds of consumer goods, from breakfast foods to broadloom rugs, from canned goods to cosmetics, from raisins to refrigerators. You can't tell whether the man in the tweed suit is a farmer or a doctor, whether the woman with the "new look" is from the farm or the town.

Time was when farm buying was more limited, when farmhouse furnishings were more meagre, when you could often distinguish farm folk from town folk by their appearance. The change is due directly to the increase in the buying power of farm families.

While the number of farms in Canada has

actually decreased during the past 25 years, the area of improved land has been increased by 22 million acres, and the gross value of annual farm production has been stepped up by approximately 85 per cent. The reduction in operating costs, effected by modern farm machinery, gives farm families today much more money for both the necessities and luxuries of life.

All of which has broadened the market for the products of Canadian factories, created more jobs for Canadian workers, provided more traffic for railways and truck lines, expanded the volume of retail merchants. Greater prosperity for all.

Massey-Harris . . . the largest manufacturer of farm implements in the British Empire . . . has contributed in no small measure to this progress through the development of modern labor-saving farm machinery.

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